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Photography Exhibits Are Reinstalled

An exhibition of 118 photographs documenting aspects of ethnic community life in Chicago, originally shown at the Chicago Museum of Contemporary Art last year, and "Autochromes: Color Photography Comes of Age," on view in the Library of Congress Building this past winter, are now back on display.

Potato starch granules 12 to 16 microns in diameter and a camera used to take the first recorded color pictures underwater are part of the autochromes exhibit located on the first floor of the James Madison Memorial Building (adjacent to the main foyer) through December. The display of 75 color photographs made from 1907 to the 1930s honors Louis Lumière, who discovered in 1904 the first successful process for color photography.

Assembled by Ilford, Inc., the exhibit is drawn chiefly from the Lumière and Jasienski Collections and also includes prints from the Arnold Genthe Collection in the Library of Congress, the National Geographic Society, and the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. Images include portraits, domestic scenes, lush green countrysides, and urban landscapes. (A more complete account of this exhibition appeared in the LC *Information Bulletin* for February 1, pp. 30-35.)

Jonas Dovydenas' images of Chicago were created during his work on a field research project conducted by the Library's American Folklife Center in 1977. Entitled "Inside Our Homes, Outside Our Windows: Photographs of Chicago Ethnic Communities," the exhibit was displayed at the Chicago Museum of Contemporary Art last August and September (see the LC *Information Bulletin* for August 10, 1979, p. 303).

The photographs depict Mexican-American folk musicians playing a song for a friend over the telephone, street parades in honor of religious festivals, proud grandparents watching a children's dance class at a Buddhist temple, home and yard decorations, blues musicians at a southside club, and other scenes. The exhibit, located in the

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ground floor corridors of the Library of Congress Building, will continue through mid-August.

A catalog which reproduces 15 of the images in the exhibit is for sale for $3 at the Information Counter, Visitor Services Center, Library of Congress Building.

Copyright Hearings in Progress

In preparation for the five-year review of photocopying practices required by the 1976 copyright law, the Copyright Office has begun a series of regional hearings to gather information concerning the effect of the new law on library procedures, user access to information, patterns in the publishing industry, and relationships with authors.

The Congressional mandate contained in section 108(i) of P.L. 94-553 directs the Copyright Office to report to the Congress on January 1, 1983, on "the extent to which this section (108) has achieved the intended statutory balancing of the rights of creators and the needs of users. The report should also describe any problems that may have arisen, and present legislative or other recommendations, if warranted."

The first hearing was held in Chicago, Ill., on January 19 in conjunction with the annual Midwinter Meeting of the American Library Association, and the second on March 26 in Houston, Tex., at the time of the annual conference of the American Chemical Society. Librarians, publishers, professors, and others concerned with the photocopying of copyrighted material have testified before a Copyright Office panel on their experiences under the provisions of the new law and any problems that have arisen as a result of the new law.

Currently hearings are being held during the annual meetings of the Special Libraries Association (Wednesday, June 11, 9:30 a.m.) and of the Medical Library Association (Friday, June 20, 9:30 a.m.), both at the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C. The hearing dates have been set in conjunction with meetings of professional associations in order to make it easier for more concerned persons to testify.

Nearly final arrangements have been made for another hearing on October 8 at the time of the annual conference of the American Society for Information Science in Anaheim, Calif., and a hearing is planned for New York City in early 1981.

Notices of these public hearings are published in the *Federal Register*, and information about them can also be obtained by writing or telephoning the Office of the General Counsel, Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20559, tel. (703) 557-8731. In addition to the public hearings, the Copyright Office is considering the possibility of conducting an empirical survey to collect objective data on the effects of section 108.

The Copyright Office is particularly interested in receiving comments and testimony on such issues as (1) the extent to which section 108 may have altered library procedures and its effect on public access to information; (2) its effect on established patterns in the publishing industry and the relationship among authors, libraries, and library users; (3) its effect upon the type and amount of copying performed by the library on its own behalf or on behalf of users and any changes experienced by publishers and authors in the number of requests from libraries to reproduce works; (4) the manner in which the Copyright Clearance Center has affected libraries, users, and publishers; (5) the impact, if any, of section 108 on reproduction of non-print materials; (6) the effect of the CONTU guidelines on library practices; (7) views concerning the relationship between section 107 ("fair use") and section 108 ("reproduction by libraries and archives"); (8) treatment of foreign copyrighted works and requests from foreign libraries; and (9) identification of problems and suggestions for their resolution.

The informed views of individual library patrons, librarians, authors, and publishers are solicited and may take the form of written comments as well as personal testimony. Persons wishing to testify at the hearings should contact the Office of the General Counsel, Copyright Office.

Julian P. Boyd Dies

Long Associated with Library

Julian P. Boyd, whose association with the Library of Congress spanned several decades, died on Wednesday, May 28, in Princeton, N.J. He was 76.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

One of the nation's leading authorities on Thomas Jefferson, he was librarian at Princeton University from 1940 to 1952. Since then, he had been professor of history at Princeton and editor of the *Papers of Thomas Jefferson,* for which he had nearly completed work on the 20th out of a projected 60 volumes.

Most recently, Mr. Boyd had served the Library as a member of the advisory board on the American Revolution Bicentennial Program, to which he was named in December 1969, and as an honorary consultant in American history, a post he held for three years beginning in January 1970. In May 1973, he served as chair of the Library's symposium on "Fundamental Testaments of the American Revolution," one of a series of five held between 1972 and 1976.

Mr. Boyd's advice had been valuable in earlier years as well. He was a member of the executive committee of the Librarian's council, an informal advisory group of distinguished librarians and men of letters organized in 1942 to consult with the Librarian on problems affecting the Library's relations to other libraries and institutions, and in 1945 he served on an advisory committee to select applicants in the Library's program of grants-in-aid for studies in the history of American civilization funded by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Mr. Boyd participated in the Library's celebration of the bicentennial of Jefferson's birth in April 1943, for which occasion the Library published his *Declaration of Independence: The Evolution of the Text,* described in the Librarian's *Annual Report* as perhaps "one of the most important single events in the history of the Library." Another project that Mr. Boyd advised was the preparation and publication of Millicent Sowerby's five-volume *Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson,* also initiated during the Jefferson bicentennial.

A former president of both the American Historical Association and the American Philosophical Society, he was also a member of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission from 1951 to 1964. He was a graduate of Duke University.

A memorial service for Mr. Boyd was held at the Princeton University Chapel on June 12.

Barbara Ringer Retires
Register of Copyrights Since 1973

Barbara Ringer retired on May 30 after more than 30 years of distinguished service to the Copyright Office and to the Library of Congress. Register of Copyrights since November 1973 and also Assistant Librarian for Copyright Services since March 1978, her career was marked by uncommon achievements

To mark her retirement, Barbara Ringer was the guest of honor at a luncheon in the Whittall Pavilion on Wednesday, May 21, and at an open house at the Copyright Office on Thursday, May 29. At the latter occasion, Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh (pictured above) presented her a copy of Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright and Literary Property 1789-1909. *The four-volume, leatherbound set includes the following printed dedication signed by The Librarian of Congress:*

"The Library of Congress and the community of creative Americans are in deep debt to BARBARA RINGER. Her brilliant, learned, and discriminating leadership in shaping a new copyright law and her breadth of vision continue to inspire us all."

in scholarship and dedicated national and international leadership in the field of copyright law.

Appointed in 1949 to the position of examiner in the Examining Division, she served in successively more responsible positions in the Copyright Office, culminating in her promotion to Register in 1973. (A detailed biography appeared in the LC *Information Bulletin* of November 30, 1979, on the occasion of her receiving a 30-year Federal Service Award pin.)

She was closely involved with the 20-year program for the general revision of the U.S. copyright law; as Register, she was also a continuing adviser to the Congress in the preparation and passage of legislation adopting the first major revision of the law since 1909: the Copyright Act of 1976. She then directed the wide-scale planning for implementation of the new law on January 1, 1977, including a major reorganization of the Copyright Office, and participated in many national conferences and seminars in preparation for implementation.

The recipient of many honors and awards, she received the Constance Lindsay Skinner Award in 1976 from the Women's National Book Association for an American woman "who has made a distinguished contribution to the world of books" and the

Library's Distinguished Service Award the same year. In 1977, she received the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Service and the Government Patent Lawyers Association's Distinguished Service Award. She was awarded a gold medal by the Confédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Auteurs et Compositeurs in 1978 and the Special Achievement Award from the American Society of Magazine Photographers. Most recently, she was the recipient of the Jefferson Medal by the New Jersey Patent Law Association, the Trendsetter Award from *Billboard* magazine, and an award in recognition of her past accomplishments as Register of Copyrights from the Copyright Society of the U.S.A.

She is a member of a number of copyright, law, and library associations and a member of the bar of District of Columbia Federal District Court. She has also been admitted to practice before the U.S. Court of Appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court.

On July 1, Barbara Ringer will enter private law practice in Washington, D.C. She is currently under contract with Shepard's/McGraw-Hill to write a three-volume treatise entitled "Copyright Law."

Library of Congress Publications

New Publication

Diplomatic Hebrew: A Glossary of Current Terminology. Washington, D.C., 1980. (188 p.) ISBN 0-8444-0308-3. Compiled by Lawrence Marwick, Hebraic Section, African and Middle Eastern Division. For sale for $8.50 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 030-001-00091-5) or in person only from the Information Counter in the Visitor Services Center, Library of Congress Building.

Ongoing Publications

Accessions List: Southeast Asia. ISSN 0096-2341. Vol. 5, No. 12, pt. 2. December 1979. Cumulative Annual Author Index 1979. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, American Embassy, New Delhi, India.

Braille Book Review. ISSN 0006-873X. Volume 49, No. 3. May-June 1980. A bimonthly annotated listing of books added to the Library of Congress national braille collection, this publication also reports on free library services for blind and visually handicapped readers, announces books on loan from independent agencies, and lists popular magazines produced in braille. Free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20542.

Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions. ISSN 0012-2785. 96th Congress, 2d Session. First issue. 1980. (Various pagings) For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for $29 this issue, or $75 per session of Congress, domestic, and $93.75 per session, foreign (LC 14.16:96-2/1).

Library of Congress Subject Headings. ISBN 0-8444-0299-0. 9th Edition. 1980. Vol. 1: A-Laser (1,294 p.). Vol. 2: Laser-Z (2,590 p.). For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, for $75 for the two-volume set.

The Musical Mainstream. ISSN 0364-7501. Vol. 4, No. 3. May-June 1980. A bimonthly magazine containing original articles, reprints from national music periodicals, and list of additions to music collections of interest to blind and physically handicapped musicians. Free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

New Serial Titles: A Union List of Serials Commencing Publication After December 31, 1949. ISSN 0028-6680. April 1980. For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service at $225 for the 1980 subscription year which consists of eight monthly and four quarterly issues, and an annual volume which cumulates one to five years.

New Serial Titles—Classed Subject Arrangement. ISSN 0028-6699. April 1980. (39 p.). For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service at a cost of $65 for 12 monthly issues.

Subject Catalog. ISSN 0096-8803. 1978. Vol. 13, Muslim M-Pastrone (1,031 p.). Vol. 14, Pastry-Project G (1,042 p.). Vol. 15, Project H-Russia (1,038 p.). Vol. 16, Russia, Ark-Socialism (1,037 p.). For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service at a cost of $890 for the 1978 annual cumulation.

Update. ISSN 0160-9203. Vol. 3, No. 5. May-June 1980. A bimonthly newsletter with information for and about volunteer programs and individual volunteers who produce recorded and braille material and maintain equipment used by talking-book readers. Free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

STAFF NEWS

CRS Senior Specialist Franklin P. Huddle Dies

Franklin P. Huddle, 66, senior specialist in science and technology in the Congressional Research Service, died on Friday, May 30, at Fairfax Hospital, Falls Church, Va.

Dr. Huddle's career as a teacher, writer, scholar, and public servant to the Congress spanned a 40-year period. He was known especially for his prolific legislative analysis and writing in the fields of science policy, materials policy and research, and science, technology, and diplomacy. Trained in the classical tradition, Dr. Huddle brought an incisive and scholarly, but also literary and poetic, style to his work. He was fond of citing the wisdom and wit of Shakespeare and the Latin poets. His lifelong love for literature began during his undergraduate years at the University of Arizona, where he was a drama major and editor of the Arizona *Kitty Kat*. During the World War II years he served as an instructor of English at Brown University, where he received the A.M. degree in 1939. He worked as a reporter for the *Providence Journal*, as a writer for *Editorial Research Reports*, and was director of the Brown University News Bureau. Dr. Huddle had a rare capacity to train, inspire, and motivate both students and colleagues to reach their fullest potential. This continued throughout his years of Government service. He held up to his students the idea of service, that personal contribution to the social good supersedes material or personal gain.

Dr. Huddle

Dr. Huddle began his Government career in 1947 in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, where he was successively assigned to the preparation of the national industrial mobilization plan, the development and implementation of the national materials stockpiling program, the direction of the Department of Defense Materials Conservation Program which he initiated in 1949, the coordination of materials research and development, and the development of a research program in the new field of arms control. In the summer of 1962, Dr. Huddle participated in a study of national materials policy in the Executive Office of the President.

In the early 1960s, Dr. Huddle moved to California where he served as senior staff engineer and senior staff scientist in the Product Effectiveness Laboratories of the Ground Systems Group of Hughes Aircraft Co. He was also a consultant with the System Development Corp. and lectured at the California State College in Fullerton.

In 1965 he received a Ph. D. in government from The American University, a degree he earned part-time while pursuing a career and raising a family of five children. Subsequently, Dr. Huddle resumed his formal teaching career on the American presidency on a part-time basis at California State at Fullerton, and later on science, technology, and government at The American University, where he served as adjunct professor.

Dr. Huddle's service at the Library of Congress began in 1967 as a specialist in science and technology in the Science Policy Research Division. In 1970 he was promoted to specialist in systems analysis and goals. He was named a senior specialist in science and technology in 1973.

Dr. Huddle's many assignments for both the House and Senate resulted in a number of acclaimed symposia and publications in diverse fields. Many of these served as background analysis for several landmark legislative enactments, including *Technical Information for Congress*, used in considering the Technology Assessment Act of 1972, which created the Office of Technology Assessment. The series of publications on *Science, Technology and American Diplomacy* which he coordinated and edited were of assistance to the Congress in their consideration of Title V of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1979, which strengthened the obligations and resources of the Secretary of State and the President to coordinate science, technology, and foreign policy. He played a similar role in the establishment of the National Commission on Materials Policy (1970) and the National Commission on Supplies and Shortages (1974), each of which issued major policy analyses of materials policy problems.

Dr. Huddle's professional responsibilities included participation on various panels of the National Research Council, the American Society for Metals, the Federation of Materials Societies, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He served as consultant to the Elliott Committee on National Materials Policy under President John F.

Kennedy, and to the materials program of the Office of Technology Assessment.

At the time of his death, Dr. Huddle was coordinating the VI Henniker Conference on Materials Policy, to be held in July. He had previously organized, chaired, and edited the proceedings of the five previous Henniker conferences, all dealing with the crucial issues of national materials policy. Dr. Huddle was also assisting in the formulation of the Materials Policy, Research, and Development Act of 1979, now under consideration by the Senate. Under the auspices of the Congressional Research Service he was directing a multidisciplinary study of the Potomac River Basin, which would provide information to help guide future legislation affecting the Basin.

Dr. Huddle was a fellow of the American Society for Metals and a member of the Cosmos Club. His other affiliations included the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Academy of Political Science, Pi Sigma Alpha, and the American Society for Public Administration.

Dr. Huddle is survived by his wife, the former Claire Scott, five children, Franklin P. Jr., Eleanor, Elizabeth, Christine, and David, and three grandchildren.

Bill West Receives 20-year Pin

Bill West, training specialist in tape recording for the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress, received a 20-year Service Award pin at a luncheon held in his honor on April 18.

Mr. West came to the Library of Congress after his military career was disrupted by a visual disability. Before joining the U.S. Army, he majored in chemistry and mathematics at the University of North Carolina.

Mr. West specializes in acoustics and improving the quality of volunteer-produced books. He encouraged the recording industry's adoption of precisely measured open-reel tapes. He was named an Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employee in 1974 for his work.

For Staff to Note

The Personnel Operations Office wishes to bring to the attention of all staff members the following information.

Library employees who were full-time ACTION volunteers for a priod of at least one year may count this time as creditable service toward leave and retirement benefits. Any staff member who may not have previously informed the Personnel Operations Office (LCB-G124, ext. 75630) of such service should do so in order to receive credit for it.

The Personnel Operations Office has now obtained an MCM/D (TTY) for telephone communication with the deaf or hearing impaired. Any deaf or hearing-impaired person who has a question about the Library or wishes to call for an appointment with a Library personnel officer may call 287-5633 directly from another TTY or MCM. Similar equipment for the use of any Library employees who are deaf or hearing impaired is located in all Library buildings.

Staff Activities

Three Library of Congress staff members were speakers at the spring conference of the Association of Librarians at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill on "Meeting the Needs of the Library's Public: Reference and Public Service in the 1980s." **Linda Arret** of the General Reading Rooms Division spoke on the impact of AACR 2 and trends in cooperation between public and technical services; **Sarah Pritchard** of the same division spoke on online reference at the Library of Congress and the SCORPIO user survey; **Gilbert Gude,** director of the Congressional Research Service, discussed the history of CRS and its services to Congress.

John Y. Cole, executive director of the Center for the Book, gave a brief talk at a symposium on "Reading and Critical Television Viewing," sponsored by the National Council for Children and Television and held at WNET/13 in New York City on June 2. Mr. Cole's presentation was based on his recent article, "Linking Books and Television: The Library of Congress/CBS 'Read More About It' Project," in the Summer 1980 issue of *Television & Children,* the National Council's quarterly journal.

On April 25-26, **Paul T. Heffron,** acting chief of the Manuscript Division, was a participant in a conference at the John F. Kennedy Library on the political history of Boston, Mass. The conference was sponsored by Boston College, the John F. Kennedy Library, and Jubilee 350. It was one of a series of events planned for the commemoration of the 350th anniversary of the founding of Boston.

Leo A. Orleans, Research Services, participated in the China Population Analysis Conference, sponsored by the East-West Population Institute in Honolulu,

(*Continued on back page*)

June 13, 1980

The Madison Building Cafeteria on Opening Day

Hawaii, on May 19-23. He opened the conference with a paper entitled "Twenty Five Years of Watching China's Population: Some Reflections" and was later a panelist on "Trends in Internal Migration and Urbanization." This forum provided the first opportunity for U.S. and Chinese demographers to discuss problems of mutual interest in both formal and informal settings.

Susan H. Vita, chief of the Cataloging in Publication Division, and **Judy C. McDermott,** assistant chief, participated in the 1980 Pubmart Conference in New York City on April 15. They led a workshop session on "Cataloging in Publication—What Is It? Does It Help Sell Books?" Ernie A. Muro, director of technical services, The Baker & Taylor Companies, also participated in the CIP session, helping acquaint publishers with the value of CIP from the perspective of a major book processor for the library market. Pubmart is an annual conference for book publishing professionals, designed to provide continuing education for publishers of trade books, textbooks, and educational materials.

Francis S. Wagner of the Subject Cataloging Division was the guest speaker at the closing banquet of the American Hungarian Educators' Association's fifth annual three-day conference held at the University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on May 15-17. The meeting was sponsored by the American Hungarian Educators' Association in conjunction with the chair of Hungarian studies, University of Toronto, and the University of Toronto Ethnic and Immigration Studies Program. In the context of the universal history of science, technology, the humanities, and the arts, Dr. Wagner evaluated prominent Hungarians' contribution to North American as well as to world civilization. In this regard he also analyzed the main characteristics of the North American perception of nationhood, which is the topic of his forthcoming book.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Timothy Biggs, research assistant, GS-7, CRS S, 00168; John Celli, library customer services analyst, GS-11, CDS, 00322; Shannon Cook, mail clerk, GS-3, CIP, 00170; Sarene Friedman, catalog filer (trainee), GS-5, Cat Mgmt, 00136; Tracy Hall, research analyst, GS-5, FRD, 00102; Ahmad Harper, catalog filer (trainee), GS-5, Cat Mgmt, 00136; Marilyn Krestsinger, attorney, GS-11, Cop Reg, 00061; David Tsai, gift specialist, GS-9, E&G, 00179.

Temporary Appointments: Stephen Bush, reference assistant, GS-4, CRS Gov, NP; William Johnston, inquiries recorder, GS-7, CRS ARS, 00127; Scott Olson, library aid, GS-3, HAP/Proc, NP, Gertrude Sable, deck attendant, GS-3, Col Mgmt, GR-113; Margaret Smith, cataloger (fine arts), GS-7, P&P, 00130; Ronald Trice, library aid, GS-3, Ser Rec, NP.

Temporary Reappointments: Roxana Atwood, files and correspondence clerk, GS-3, Cop Acq & Proc, NP; Eugene Guilford, library aid, GT-3, NUCPP, NP; Sonja Landis, clerk-typist, GS-5, Pers, NP; Catherine Rivers, files and correspondence clerk, GS-4, Cop Acq & Proc, NP.

Promotions: Mary Bynum, ALM, to secretary (typing), GS-6, Trng, 00316; Billy Howser, to assistant personnel security officer, GS-13, EEO/SPO, 00177; Pirkko Johnes, to accounts maintenance clerk trainee, GS-4, Cop Acq & Proc, 00324; Gary Johnson, to MARC monograph editor/input operator, GS-5, MARC Ed, 00272; JoAnne Kitching, Sci, to secretary to the assistant chief, GS-6, MARC Ed, 00335; Sally McCallum, to network bibliographic specialist, GS-13, Net Dev, 00277; Crystal Maiden, CRS S, to secretary to Constitution Annotated, GS-6, CRS A, 00248; Caroline Reed, Cop Inf & Ref, to administrative secretary and staff assistant, GS-8, LL Eur, 00274; Fern Underdue, to assistant supervisor, Master File Unit, GS-5, CRS L, 00298.

Transfers: Kay Evans, Preserv, to cataloging support specialist, GS-5, Cop Cat, 00142; Bruce Miller, NLS/BPH, to network librarian, GS-11, FLC, 00226; William V. O'Reagan III, Cop Acq & Proc, to jr. copyright information specialist, GS-7, Cop Inf & Ref, 00269; Edmond Pears, CS, to compliance searcher, GS-4, Cop Acq & Proc, 00200; Mildred Reese, Photodup, to arranging and distribution assistant, GS-3, Cat Mgmt, 00137; Linda Roebuck, MARC Ed, to correspondence clerk, GS-4, Cop Exam, 00288.

Resignations: Leroy Artis, Col Mgmt; Diane Bloomfield, Cop Acq & Proc; Cynthia Copeland, Loan; Linda Dodson, Cat Publ; Annie Dorsey, Bldgs; Robert Doyle, Res; Michael Ferkiss, ASO; Linnea Hamer, Col Mgmt; Tamarah Merse, Loan; Sylvia Rhomberg, ASO; Marcia Scott, CRS EPW.

Marriage Announcements

Jane Marie Englund, research analyst in the Federal Research Division, and **Mark Allen Rohlf,** assistant librarian at COMSAT General at L'Enfant Plaza, were married on May 10 in Arlington, Va.

Marvin Gaye and **Charlene A. Woody** were married on May 17, in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Gaye is deputy assistant director and chief, Technical Systems Office, Automated Systems Office, and Mr. Gaye works for the New York Life Insurance Co.

APPENDIX

Broadcasting Books to Young Audiences

A Report on a Symposium Sponsored by
The Center for the Book and Action for Children's Television

by John Y. Cole
Executive Director
The Center for the Book

Why aren't more children's television programs based on good children's books? Will new technologies help us improve the quality of children's broadcasting? These were two of the questions discussed at a Center for the Book symposium on "broadcasting books to young audiences," held at the Library of Congress on May 7 and cosponsored by Action for Children's Television (ACT). Representatives of commercial and public broadcasting joined authors, producers, librarians, agents, and Government officials to exchange views and explore new ideas. The presentations and the discussions focused on the problems and the benefits of adapting books for both radio and television. The symposium, briefly summarized in this account, was divided into three sections: video tape and recorded samplings from children's programs, presentations and discussions about "promoting books to young people" and "the promise of alternate technologies," and a general discussion aimed at finding new ways of producing more high quality programs based on books. The Whittall Pavilion, where the meeting was held, was bedecked for the day with machinery and with books: video tape playback machines and tape recorders for the media samplings, and new books recommended by their publishers as especially adaptable for radio or television.

After introducing the Library of Congress staff members participating in the symposium, John Y. Cole turned the meeting over to Peggy Charren, president of ACT and a member of the Center for the Book's National Advisory Board. She explained ACT's philosophy in promoting change in children's television, emphasizing the need for diversity in programming. But diversity, she reminded everyone, requires daring—and those present were expected to be daring in suggesting new ideas and alliances that might improve children's television.

The first speaker was Mary Alice Dwyer of the National Broadcasting Company. She described NBC's programming that is now based on books and the network's hopes for the future. Programs included the "Special Treat" series, an upcoming Saturday morning series for young people titled "The Book Reporters," and beginning in January 1981, a biweekly prime time series entitled "Project Peacock," a show aimed at a family audience. Her video sampling included one of NBC's "when you turn off your set, turn on a book" spot announcements and a segment from "Tap Dance Kid," an Emmy Award-winning show. NBC also distributes study guides for certain programs and sponsors "parent participation workshops" that encourage parents, children, and teachers to watch and discuss television together.

The American Broadcasting Company's programming was described by Squire Rushnell, vice president for daytime programming. The "After School Specials," now going into their ninth season, are usually based on books. There are 14 programs a year, each with a specific theme. The ABC "Weekend Specials," telecast for half an hour every Saturday morning, usually are based on books, with host Michael Young, who is also host of "Kids Are People Too" on Sunday mornings, often holding up the book and suggesting that youngsters borrow it from their library. Last year ABC started preparing teacher's guides for some of these programs as well as posters for school libraries that encourage students "to read the book and watch the program."

CBS was represented, via video tape, by Jack Blessington, director of educational relations. He described three CBS projects intended to "help our young viewers get more involved in books and in reading" and to encourage them to visit the library. The projects are the CBS Library, which dramatizes scenes from outstanding children's books, thus enticing young viewers to the library to get the book and finish the story; the CBS Television Reading Program, which uses television as a learning tool by providing students with matched-to-broadcast scripts of selected CBS broadcasts; and the Library of Congress/CBS "Read More About It" project. While "Read More About It" includes books for young viewers, its emphasis is on books for the adult audience.

Janet Dewart of National Public Radio talked about the advantages of listening to books on radio and NPR's current explorations of the possibilities for increased programming for children and young

adults. Her recorded sampler was an excerpt from "The Spider's Web," a series produced by WGBH/ Boston that explores classic and contemporary children's literature through storytelling and dramatization; the featured book was *Tuck Everlasting* by Natalie Babbitt. Two other recent NPR efforts have been the Young People's Radio Festival and, last year, a national story writing competition for children that resulted in radio dramatizations of the winning stories.

Grace Cavalieri, representing the Public Broadcasting Service, presented videotapes of samplings of three programs. An excerpt from James Fenimore Cooper's *Leatherstocking Tales,* produced by WQED/ Pittsburgh for the "Once Upon a Classic" series was featured.

Samples from "Bookbird," produced by Children's Television International, were shown by producer John Robbins. Sixteen 15-minute programs have been developed for a fourth-grade audience. Each program introduces a book and then leaves the story at an exciting point in hopes of sending youngsters to their local library to finish the story.

The first speaker in the afternoon was George Kroloff, president of the public relations firm of Ruder and Finn. He urged librarians and educators to make better use of modern marketing techniques in promoting books and reading. Better yet, why not ask responsible businesses such as General Mills and McDonald's to do the marketing? He deplored the "dullness" of most of the books that children encounter in the classroom, especially textbooks, as well as the "lack of imagination" shown by most public and school librarians in promoting their own valuable services. Mr. Kroloff also offered these "quick, specific suggestions."

The "Read More About It" messages need more promotion. The 30-second spot announcements should not stand alone: the viewer should be alerted ahead of time and there should be a follow-up. If CBS feels it cannot afford to donate more than 30 seconds of time, then others should buy the additional time. Furthermore, radio could be used to promote the project. The radio messages might be tied directly to the television spots and could be sponsored jointly with public libraries throughout the country.

In general, radio should be widely used in reading and book promotion efforts. It is "by far the most persuasive medium in the U.S." and probably "the most credible mass medium in the minds of most children."

The Center for the Book should consider surveying what local libraries across the country are doing to encourage reading through television, then share the most successful ideas with others. The Rome (Ga.) Public Library, for example, believes its recent increase in circulation is directly related to the 40 weekly hours of programming it now sponsors on local cable television.

Someone should declare a moratorium on research aimed at finding out what adults think about children's books. For at least six months, we "should ask kids" instead.

More children's books should be reviewed **by children** on television.

Before addressing the topic of cable television and its potential for children, Vivian Horner of Warner-Amex Communications reminded participants about some of the constraints of broadcast television. First, the need for a large audience means that only a limited amount of time and space can be devoted to children's needs. One result is that children's programs are not shown at advantageous times nor do the networks give them an especially high priority. Furthermore, public television is under similar pressures, especially in its need to appeal to a predominantly adult audience. But cable television offers an important alternative, a "place to put things" that reallocates and expands the time available for good children's programs. "Nickelodeon," for example, is a satellite-delivered network consisting exclusively of programs intended for children. The notion of a children's cable channel is an exciting one, but it is still being developed and new rules seem to be written every day. One great advantage, however, is that programming can be and is aimed at specific age groups. It also is free of time constraints such as 15, 30, or 60-minute limitations and free of commercials (subscribers pay, not sponsors).

Interactive cable television systems such as QUBE in Columbus, Ohio, are especially appealing. Interactive cable means that viewers at home not only can "talk back" to their television sets, but they also can immediately influence the programming. For example, each QUBE subscriber has a small five-button console for making multiple choice or "yes/no" responses to questions. OCLC, Inc., the Columbus Public Library, and QUBE have developed a video book club that enables the viewer to react immediately to book discussions, to select books they would like to discuss in the future, and even to order copies of the books. An "electronic audience" of several hundred homes thus becomes the equivalent of a much smaller Friday afternoon book club. Extrapolating, she concluded that it is easy to see how cable television presents greatly increased opportunities for specialized children's programming. Breaking down the mass nature of television permits greater diversification in program content and, conse-

Symposium participants included (left photograph, clockwise from the far left) Daniel J. Boorstin, Peggy Charren, Brenda Wilkinson, Squire Rushnell, and (back to camera) Edward Palmer. Also present (right photograph, left to right) were Mary Jane Anderson, Virginia Haviland, Erik Barnouw, Peggy Charren, Janet Dewart, and Grace Cavalieri.

quently, many new possibilities for innovative script and program development.

Robert Stengel of Continental Cablevision, and a former staff member of the Carnegie Commission on the Future of Public Broadcasting, sketched three "stages of development in the new communications media" that are relevant for young audiences. First, in terms of what children are accustomed to seeing and hearing in the media today, the new technical and economic developments mentioned by Vivian Horner—especially new distribution possibilities via cable and satellite—offer excellent short-term prospects for increasing the variety and amount of programming. Video disc, video cassettes, and pay television are essential parts of this movement toward more "time diversity"; with luck an important result will be more original programming for children. Furthermore, the recent increase in the number of "public access" channels, with programs often originating in high schools or even middle schools, gives young people a chance to become program creators and not simply program consumers.

Mr. Stengel amplified Vivian Horner's comments about opportunities for interaction involving cable television. A new infrastructure for interaction between children and television is being put into place through developments in two-way cable television and in video disc technology. But the industry must focus on two questions. How can educational television be made more responsive and social? And how can we provide in broadcasting the impetus and support for the fundamental education that is taking place inside a child's head?

The third and potentially the most far-reaching stage of educational television technology is still in the experimental stages, but someday it will transform the home television set into much more than a source of conventional video programming. That set, in fact, will become "a vehicle for the delivery of printed and graphic information into the home." This development, which combines the computer with the video screen, is widely known as video text. Teletext, a system for the one-way delivery of information stored in computers, is probably the best known application, but more complicated two-way systems are rapidly being developed. Basically what is involved is the ability to access a computer on demand in one's own home using the television set as the display device. The British, Japanese, and Canadians are all moving quickly in this area—and are probably still ahead of the United States.

The educational potential of various video text systems of course is enormous and ranges from the very simple to the highly esoteric. On the fundamental level, book lists such as those provided for the "Read More About It" project could be supplied when a viewer punches a button on the home console. A sophisticated application might involve a code on a youngster's homework syllabus; the code would be punched into the home console to obtain various types of information needed to complete the assignment. The result is nothing less than the development of a new medium that offers many new opportunities—and, of course, problems: what, for example, is the difference between advertising and information in this kind of medium?

The general discussion brought out disagreements between children's book authors and television executives about adapting books for television—and proposals for resolving those disagreements in a mutual attempt "to create better literature for children on television." Perhaps the major reason more good books have not been adapted for television, it was agreed, is mistrust between authors and television producers. A key point is the unwillingness or inability of many authors to give up full control over their material. One producer suggested that if an author feels strongly about retaining complete control over the television adaptation or about the need to follow the text precisely, that book simply will not be adapted. Nor should the author allow it to be adapted. In most cases, the best an author can hope for is that the producer to whom television rights are sold shares the author's feelings about the book. In such instances, the agreement is more than a business matter; it also is an expression of mutual trust.

Author Rosemary Wells said that most authors still harbor resentment and even anger toward television, which, after all, has "stolen" their audience. She shares some of that anger. Nevertheless, she thinks it is a pity that more good authors do not allow their books to be adapted for television. Far more children watch television than read books. Why shouldn't these children, through television, become familiar with the creative works of some of the best authors working in America today? Authors make a terrible mistake if they allow their own rigid concern about absolute faithfulness to text keep their books and stories off television; they must compromise this "literary ideal" in order to give children something good to watch on television.

Another author observed, with dismay, that "the moment you put the written word into pictorial form you set the blasted thing in concrete." She was not reassured by the television executive who explained that if his network were basing programs on Shakespeare, it would feel obliged to adapt him "and try to make him interesting to kids." Another point of disagreement concerned book titles. Why do perfectly good book titles get changed when the book is adapted for television? The answer, of course, is to attract a larger audience. The ensuing dialogue, which included discussions about the selling of rights, the kinds of books that are best for television adaptation and why, and the differences between the mediums of books and films, eventually led to a recommendation for a workshop where authors and television producers could learn more about each other's point of view and discuss ways of more effectively "combining their talents." Both groups agreed that good books provided a wonderful opportunity for both entertainment and education.

Other major topics discussed included television tie-ins and other forms of book promotion in schools, libraries, and bookstores; whether or not advertising really sells children's books; the need for the public to support the networks and television producers when they "do something right"; how to find money to support better children's shows; the role of school librarians in guiding children's reading; the need for children to develop critical television viewing skills and several critical viewing projects now underway; reading research and especially the need to survey readers under the age of 16; the need to make better use of the exciting stories now being written for young adults; the need to adapt more and better ethnic books on television; and the need for a compendium that describes the good programming that is now available for children both on television and on radio. It was agreed that the following subjects, which were either not discussed or barely mentioned, deserved fuller attention: the economics of television; animated specials for young children; prime time movies that appeal to families and children; and censorship, including self-censorship.

As a result of the symposium, Action for Children's Television is compiling an annotated list of books, selected by over 30 children's book editors, that would make good television shows. Information about the availability of "Editor's Choice: Children's Books for Television" may be obtained by writing Action for Children's Television, 46 Austin St., Newtonville, Mass. 02160.

Other symposium participants were: Mary Jane Anderson, American Library Association; Erik Barnouw, Library of Congress; Evelyn Barron, WNET-TV, New York City; Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress; Peter Bukolski, American Film Institute; Terri Butler, WGBH-TV, Boston; Karen Carlson, *Wilson Library Bulletin;* Margaret Coughlin, Library of Congress; Ann Cunniff, American Library Association; Edward E. Davis, Random House; Malcolm Davis, U.S. Department of Education; Esta de Fossard, Children's Television International; Donald Drucker, National Endowment for the Arts; Sheldon Fogelman, literary attorney and agent; Alan Green, *Broadcasting* magazine; Judith Berry Griffin, U.S. Department of Education; Kathy Hand, Tandem/TAT; Virginia Haviland, Library of Congress; Kim Hays, Action for Children's Television; Grace Hechinger, author; Rick Horowitz, Office of Congressman John Brademas; Natalie Iglitz, National Public Radio; Karen Klass Jaffe, National Education Association; Robert Johnson, Hanna-Barbera Productions; Eugene Katt, Corporation for Public Broadcasting; M. E. Kerr, author; Carol A. Nemeyer, Library of Congress; Edward Palmer, Children's Television Workshop; Julia Palmer, American Reading Council; Christopher Sarson, independent producer; Morton Schindel, Weston Woods; Meg Schwarz, Action for Children's Television; Mae Helen Smith, teacher; Betsy Stengel, Action for Children's Television; Brenda Wilkinson, author; Daniel Wilson, Daniel Wilson Productions.

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